BRITISH COLUMBIA | BCStats

Infoline

Contact: bcstats.infoline@gov.bc.ca *Issue: 12-01* *January 6, 2012*

- **B.C. jobless rate holds steady at 7.0% in December**
- **Population in B.C. increases 0.9% in the third quarter**
- **Visitor entries via B.C. slip 0.9% in October**

Labour Force

- **Employment in British Columbia rose slightly (+0.5%, *seasonally adjusted*) in December, following back-to-back declines in each of the two previous months.** However, due to an expansion in the number of people looking for work (+0.4%), the province's unemployment rate ended the year unchanged from the previous month, at 7.0%.

  Growth in the number of part-time jobs (+1.6%) was the main reason for the overall increase, with full-time employment increasing only marginally (+0.1%) compared to the previous month.

  British Columbia's largest metropolitan areas, Kelowna (+5.5%), Victoria (+2.6%) and Abbotsford (+0.8%) all registered increases in employment in December. Only in Vancouver did the number of jobs shrink, slipping 0.2%.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada

- **Employment in British Columbia's goods-producing sector rose 1.5% (*seasonally adjusted*) in December.** In absolute terms, a 2.7% increase in the number of jobs in manufacturing was the largest contributor to goods-sector employment. Significant increases were also posted in both agriculture (+9.4%) and forestry, fishing & mining (+7.7%). However, tempering employment growth in the sector were declines in the number of jobs in utilities (-5.3%) and construction (-1.1%).

  Service sector employment recovered some of the ground lost in the previous month, inching 0.2% higher in December. Gains made in information, culture & recreation (+6.4%), professional, scientific & technical services (+3.7%) and health care & social assistance (+1.7%) were almost entirely offset by the shedding of jobs in the education (-3.3%), finance, insurance & real estate (-3.1%) and accommodation & food (-0.9%) industries.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada

- **At the national level, employment rose slightly (+0.1%) in December.** However, due to a higher number of job-seekers (+0.1%), Canada's unemployment rate inched 0.1 percentage points higher to 7.5%.

  The Atlantic provinces posted the biggest employment gains during the month, with Newfoundland & Labrador (+1.4%) and PEI (+1.1%) leading the way, followed by increases in Nova Scotia (+0.9%) and New Brunswick (+0.8%). Quebec (-0.7%) was the only province to register an overall decline in jobs.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada

Population

- **As of October 1, the population of British Columbia was estimated at 4,592,034, an increase of 0.9% compared to the same month a year earlier.** This marks the slowest increase in B.C.'s population during the third quarter since 2004.

  Compared to the previous year, British Columbia saw a net population increase of 42,111 during the third quarter. While there was a net loss of 1,125 persons as a result of inter-

Report **A Profile of Youth in British Columbia through the BC Stats Socio-Economic Lens**

Did you know...

British Columbia is home to 1,865 beekeepers who manage 41,936 colonies. These busy bees produce 818 metric tonnes of honey valued at $6.2 million. B.C. accounts for just over 2% of total Canadian honey production.

Data Source: SC Cat. no. 23-221-X

provincial migration, international migration resulted in a net inflow of 30,643 persons. Natural increase (the number of births less the number of deaths) contributed another 12,593.

Canada-wide, population growth was estimated at 1.0% with the largest increases in Alberta (+1.7%), Saskatchewan (+1.5%), Manitoba (+1.3%) and PEI (+1.3%).

Data Source: Statistics Canada & BC Stats

- **In 2009, there were 45,110 births recorded within British Columbia, nearly all (99%) of these to mothers who were residents of B.C.** While there were only slight variations from month to month, in general, the period from July to September accounted for the largest share (27%) and the December to February period accounted for the smallest share (23%). The average age of those giving birth in 2009 was 30.1 years at the time of delivery. Since 1991, the average age at time of delivery has trended higher from 28.0 years.

Data Source: Statistics Canada

The Economy

- **In terms of volume, lumber production at sawmills in British Columbia increased 7.7% in October compared to the same month a year ago.** Both Coastal (+11.2%) and Interior (+7.3%) mills registered increases in output. Shipments of B.C.-produced lumber were up 8.5% year-over-year in October. At the national level, sawmill production was up just 1.7%, with Ontario (-12.8%), Quebec (-6.2%) and New Brunswick (-6.0%) each registering a slowdown in production.

Data Source: SC Cat. no. 35-003-X

Tourism

- **Compared to the previous month, non-resident travel to Canada via British Columbia was off 0.9% (*seasonally adjusted*) in October.** The number of U.S. entries increased only marginally (+0.1%) as a slowdown in overnight stays (-0.3%) almost completely offset a rise in the number of same-day trips (+1.0%). Non-U.S. entries, on the other hand, slipped 3.8% during the month due to a decline in the number of visits from Asia (-6.4%). Entries from Europe inched ahead (+0.4%), while visits from other regions fell 4.3%.

Data Source: Statistics Canada

- **In 2010, residents of other countries made 4.6 million person-trips to British Columbia, with just over two-thirds (68%) being visitors from the United States.** American travellers accounted for 3.1 million person-trips, spending an average of $513 per person-trip and stayed for an average of 3.5 nights per visit.

Visitors from the U.S. were most likely (43%) to arrive in B.C. during the third quarter (July, August and September) with the second quarter (April, May and June) also accounting for a significant proportion of total visits (27%).

Given their relative proximity it is perhaps not surprising that states in the Pacific region accounted for the largest share (56%) of total U.S. resident trips to B.C., followed by states in the Mountain (9%) and South Atlantic (9%) regions.

Data Source: SC Cat. no. 66-201-X

The Nation

- **Canada's real gross domestic product (GDP) remained virtually unchanged in October, following four consecutive monthly increases.** Weakness in the goods-producing sector (-0.2%), mainly in mining (-2.1%), utilities (-1.5%), and construction (-0.4%) offset growth in retail trade (+0.6%), finance, insurance, real estate & leasing (+0.3%). Gross domestic product in the country's manufacturing sector was also up (+0.3%).

Data Source: SC Cat. no. 15-001-X

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January 6, 2012

For data originating from Statistics Canada, data sourced to 'Statistics Canada' has been retrieved from CANSIM, the agency's electronic database; otherwise the source is identified as 'SC' plus the catalogue number.

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A Profile of Youth in British Columbia through the BC Stats Socio-Economic Lens

Each year, BC Stats publishes a comprehensive series of socio-economic profiles based on employment, income, education, health and other relevant socio-economic indicators. These profiles are available for the 26 Regional Districts, 5 Health Authorities, 16 Health Service Delivery Areas, 84 Local Health Areas, 8 Development Regions, 15 College Regions, and 57 School Districts in British Columbia. Also included are the special geographies of the Columbia Basin Trust, Georgia and Fraser Basins. A page of these profiles is dedicated to youth at risk with specific indicators related to the health and well-being of youth in British Columbia.

This report provides an analysis of indicators for youth in BC as presented in the socio-economic profiles. Additional data and analysis will also be provided. The analysis of this report is based on health regions: Health authorities (HAs), health service delivery areas, (HSDAs), and local health areas (LHAs). For more information on what HSDAs and LHAs are included in each health authority, please see:
http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/pop/maps/REF_MAPS/HA_HSDA_LHA_web_2008.pdf

For more information on the development, methodology and other background information of the socio-economic profiles and indices, please see

http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/sep/index.asp

Income & Unemployment

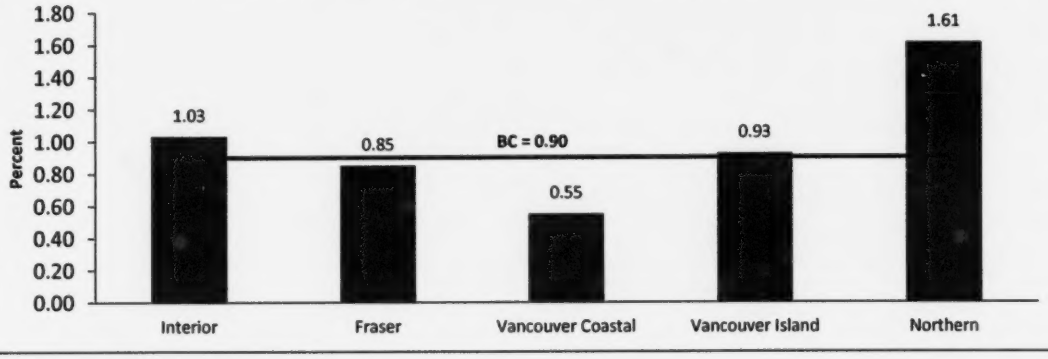
Income Assistance

Based on July 2010 population estimates, approximately 14 percent of the BC population is 15-24 years of age. Close to 52 percent of the youth population is male while around 48 percent is female.

In September 2010, nearly one percent of youth (15-24) in BC received income assistance for a period of one year or longer. The health authority with the highest proportion of youth receiving income assistance was Northern (1.61 percent), while the lowest was Vancouver Coastal (0.55 percent). Both Interior and Vancouver Island health authorities had rates above the provincial average at 1.03 percent and 0.93 percent respectively while Fraser Health Authority was just below the provincial average at 0.85 percent. (Figure 1)

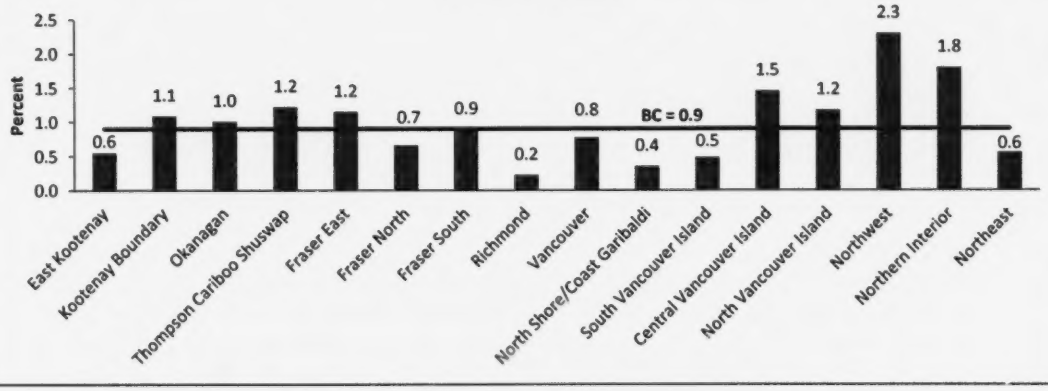
Looking further into HSDAs, Northwest was the area with the highest percentage of youth receiving income assistance (2.3 percent) while Richmond was the lowest (0.2 percent). (Figure 2)

Figure 1: Percent of Youth (15-24) Who Received Income Assistance for One Year or Longer, Health Authorities and BC, September 2010



Source: BC Stats, 2011

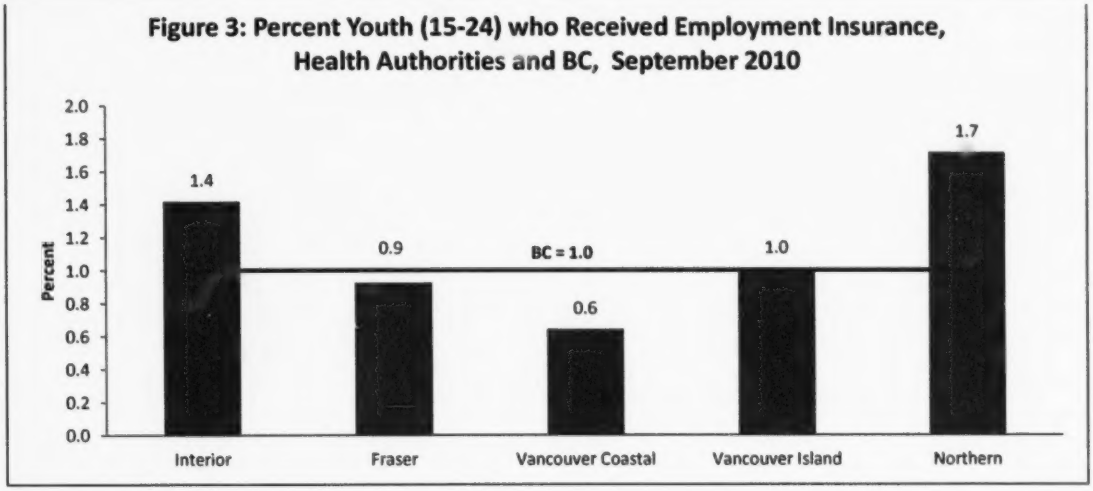
Figure 2: Percent Youth (15-24) Who Received Income Assistance for One Year or Longer, Health Service Delivery Areas and BC, September 2010



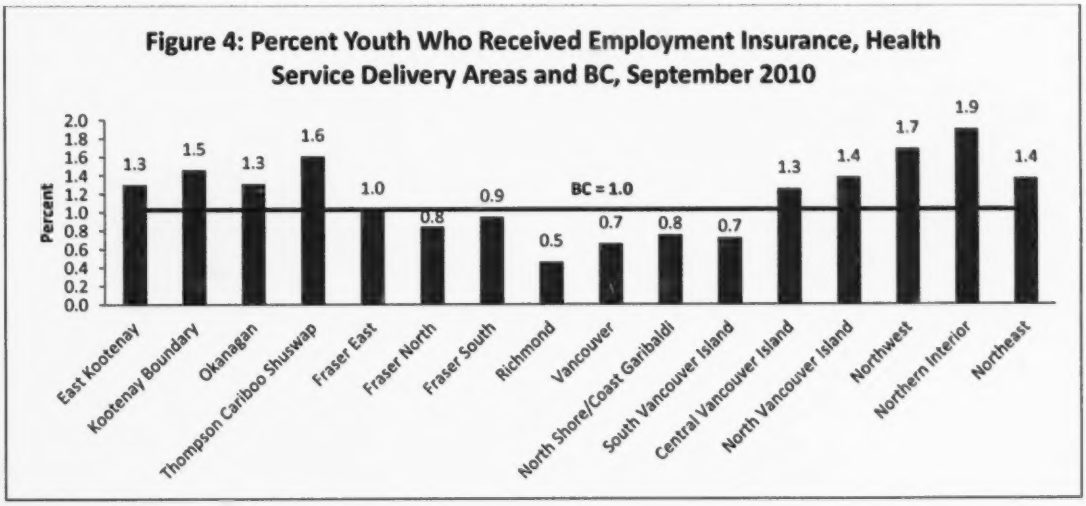
Source: BC Stats, 2011

Employment Insurance

Approximately one percent of youth (15-24) received employment insurance in September 2010. Northern had the highest percentage of youth who received employment insurance (1.7 percent) while Vancouver Coastal had the lowest (0.6 percent) (Figure 3). In September 2010, of all the HSDAs, Northern Interior had the highest percentage of youth who received employment insurance (1.9 percent) while Richmond had the lowest (0.5 percent). All HSDAs in Interior and Northern health authorities had youth who received employment insurance at much higher rates compared to the provincial average of 1.0 percent. (Figure 4)



Source: BC Stats, 2011



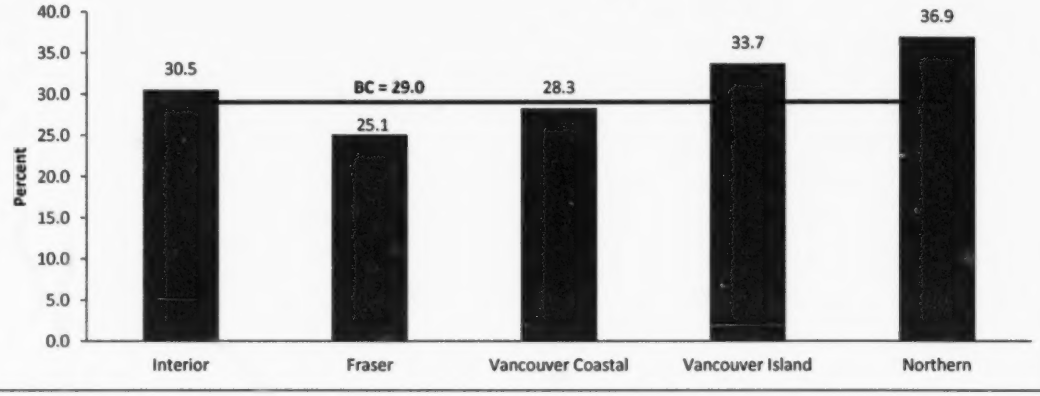
Source: BC Stats, 2011

Education

High School Graduation

Close to 30 percent of all 18-year-olds in BC did not graduate from high school based on 3-year average, 2007/08-2009/10. The Northern Health Authority had the highest rate of non-graduates at 36.9 percent, followed closely by Vancouver Island Health Authority at 33.7 percent. Fraser had the lowest rate of non-graduates at 25.1 percent. (Figure 5)

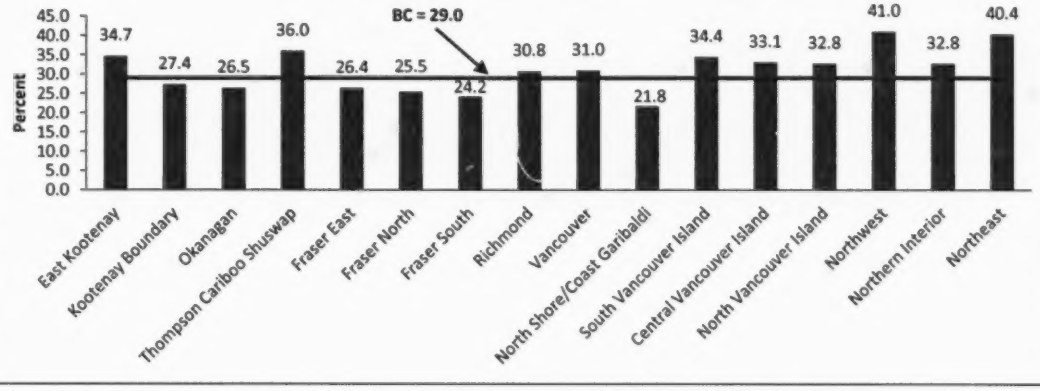
Figure 5: Percent of 18-year-olds Who Did not Graduate from High School, Health Authorities and BC, 2007/08-2009/10



Source: BC Stats, 2011

During the 2007/08-2009/10, among all HSDAs, Northwest and Northeast had the highest percentages of 18-year-olds who did not graduate from high school at 41.0 and 40.4 percent respectively. North shore/Coast Garibaldi had the lowest percentage of non-graduates at 21.8 percent. (Figure 6)

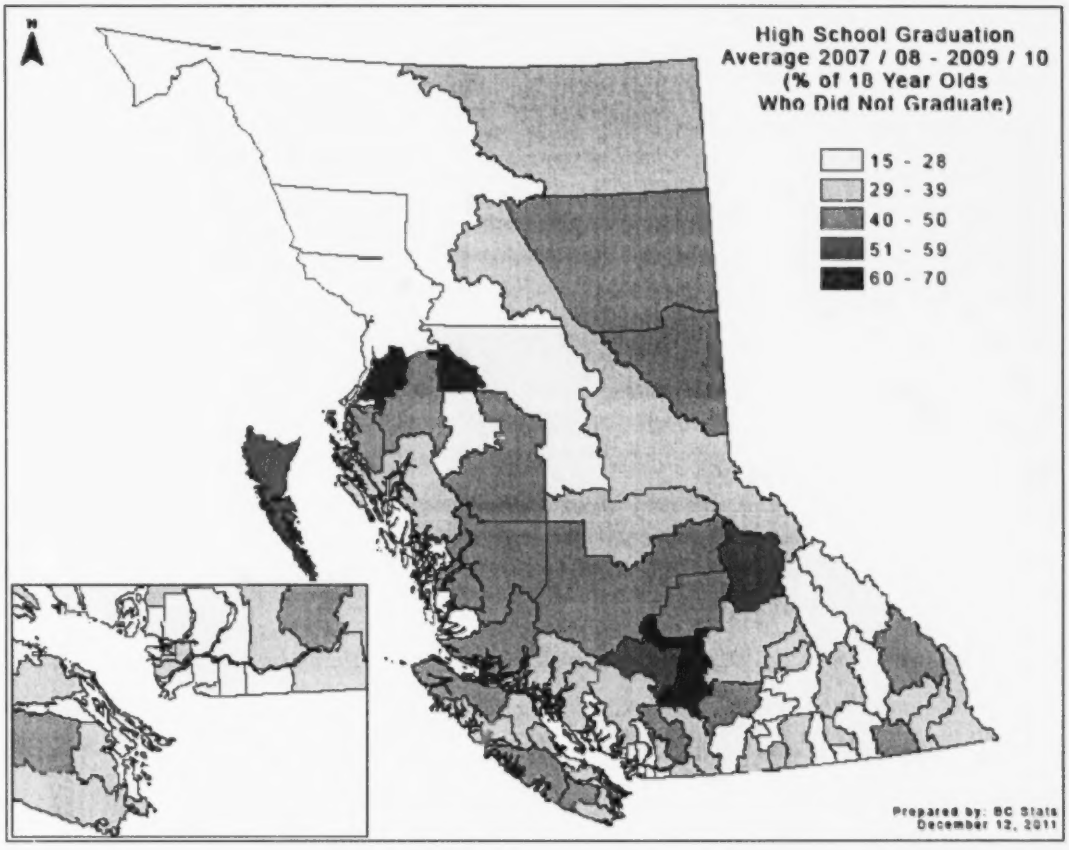
Figure 6: Percent of 18-year-olds Who Did not Graduate from High School, Health Service Delivery Areas and BC, 2007/08-2009/10



Source: BC Stats, 2011

Based on the 3-year average 2007/08-2009/10, of all LHAs, 61 percent (53 LHAs in total) had higher rates of high school non-graduations compared to the provincial average of 29.0 percent. The three LHAs with the highest rates of non-graduates were: Upper Skeena (70.3 percent), Nisga'a (61.4 percent) and South Cariboo (60.5 percent). The LHAs with the lowest levels of non-graduates were: Smithers (14.5 percent), West Vancouver-Bowen Island (15.3 percent), and Delta (16.2 percent). (Map 1)

Map 1



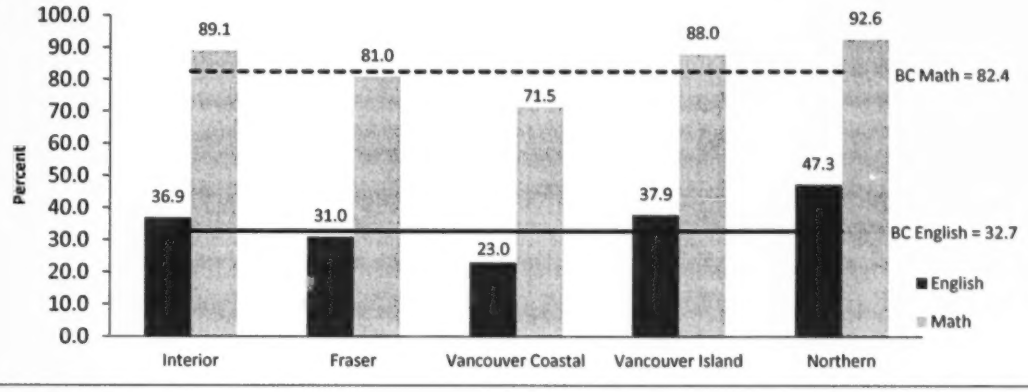
Note: LHA 51, 83, 87 and 94 are excluded. LHA 72 and 84 are combined.

Source: BC Stats, 2011

Provincial Exams Non-Completions

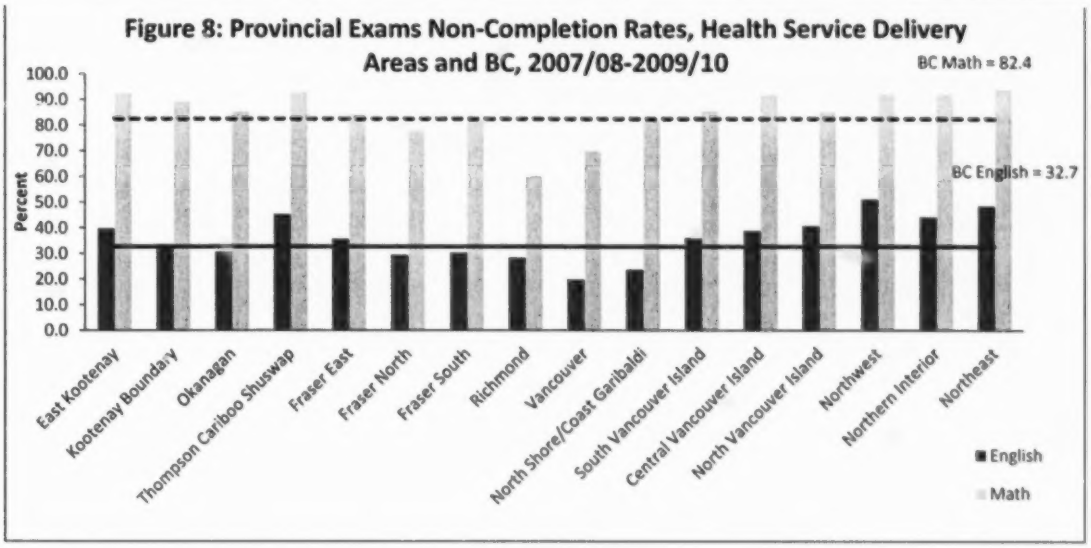
Based on the 3-year average 2007/08-2009/10, 82.4 percent of all students in BC did not complete their Math exams and 32.7 percent of students did not complete their English exams. Northern, Interior and Vancouver Island health authorities all had higher non-completion rates for both the Math and English exams with Northern having the highest rate at 92.6 percent and 47.3 percent respectively. Vancouver Coastal had the lowest rate of non-completions for both Math and English exams at 71.5 percent and 23.0 percent respectively. (Figure 7)

Figure 7: Provincial Exam Non-Completion Rates, Health Authorities and BC, 2007/08-2009/10



Source: BC Stats, 2011

All HSDAs in Northern Health Authority had higher non-completion rates for both Math and English exams compared to the provincial average. Northeast had the highest non-completion rate for Math exams at 94.0 percent while Northwest had the highest non-completion rates for English exams at 51.2 percent. Richmond had the lowest non-completion rates for Math exams (60.4 percent) while Vancouver had the lowest rate of non-completion for English exams (19.9 percent). (Figure 8)



Source: BC Stats, 2011

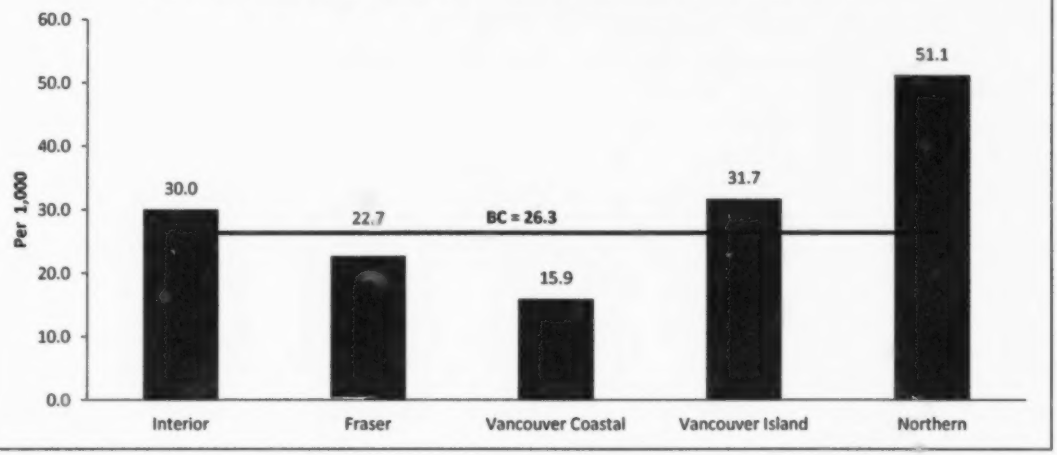
Health

Teen Pregnancies

Teen Pregnancy refers to all pregnancies (including live births, stillbirths, and abortions) for women 15-19 years of age. Teen pregnancies are unplanned and can negatively impact the health and well-being of the mother and child during pregnancy, at birth, and later on in life. The 3-year aggregate pregnancy rate in BC for 2007-2009 was 26.3 per 1,000 women age 15-19. Northern Health Authority had the highest rate at 51.1 per 1,000 while Vancouver Coastal had the lowest rate at 15.9 per 1,000. Fraser had the second lowest rate in the province at 22.7 per 1,000 while both Interior and Vancouver Island health authorities had rates that were slightly above provincial rates at 30.0 and 31.7 per 1,000 respectively. (Figure 9)

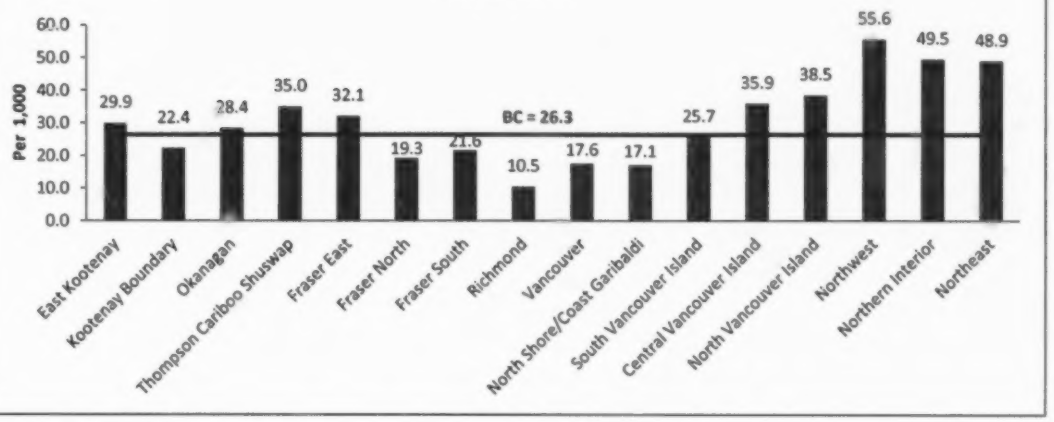
All HSDAs with the Northern Health Authority had much higher teen pregnancy rates than the provincial average with Northwest having the highest rate at 55.6 per 1,000. Richmond had the lowest teen pregnancy rate at 10.5 per 1,000 which was less than half of the provincial rate of 26.3 per 1,000. Other HSDAs in Vancouver Coastal also had lower rates compared to the rest of the HSDAs in the province. (Figure 10)

Figure 9: Teen Pregnancies, Health Authorities and BC, 2007-2009



Source: BC Stats, 2011

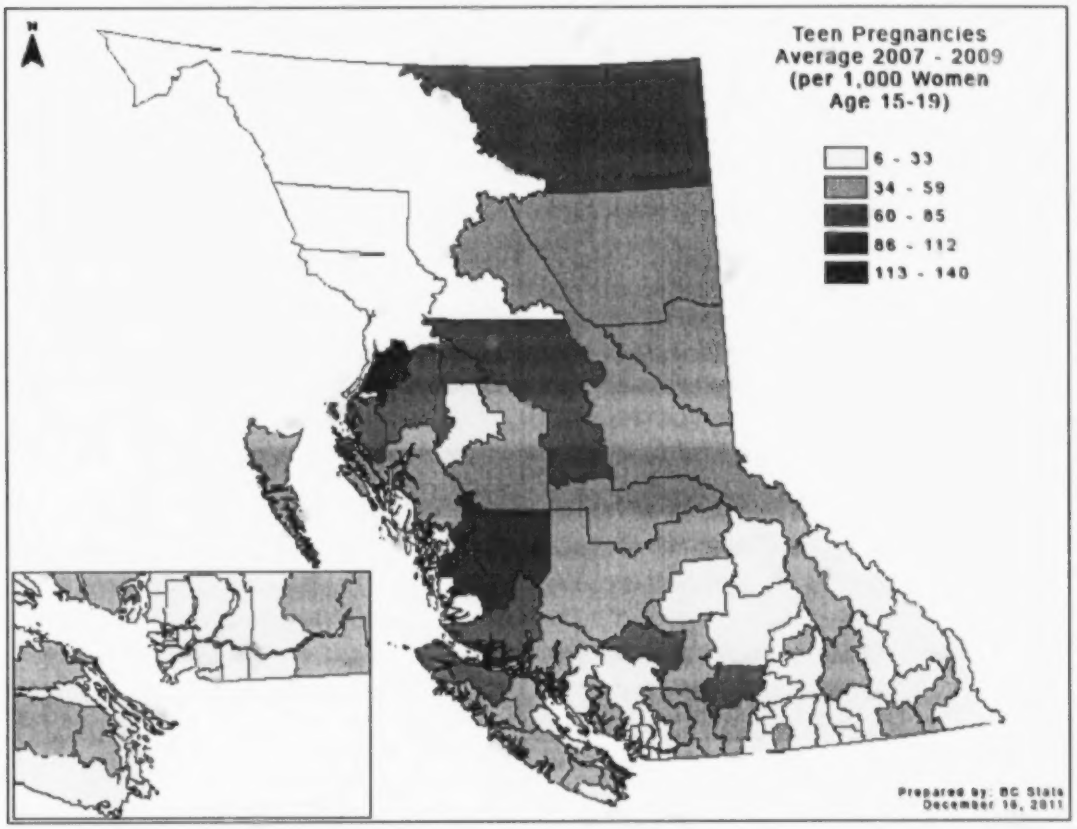
Figure 10: Teen Pregnancies, Health Service Delivery Areas and BC, 2007-2009



Source: BC Stats, 2011

Based on 3-year aggregate, 2007-2009, 58 percent of all LHAs (50 LHAs in total) had higher teen pregnancy rates than the provincial average (26.3 per 1,000). Nisga'a and Bella Coola had the highest rate of teen pregnancy at 138.1 and 100.0 per 1,000 respectively. Other LHAs with high teen pregnancy rates were Fort Nelson (79.1 per 1,000), Vancouver Island North (74.1 per 1,000), and Upper Skeena (70.5 per 1,000). The LHAs with the lowest teen pregnancy rates were: Vancouver-West side (6.3 per 1,000), West Vancouver-Bowen Island (8.0 per 1,000), and Richmond (10.5 per 1,000). (Map 2)

Map 2



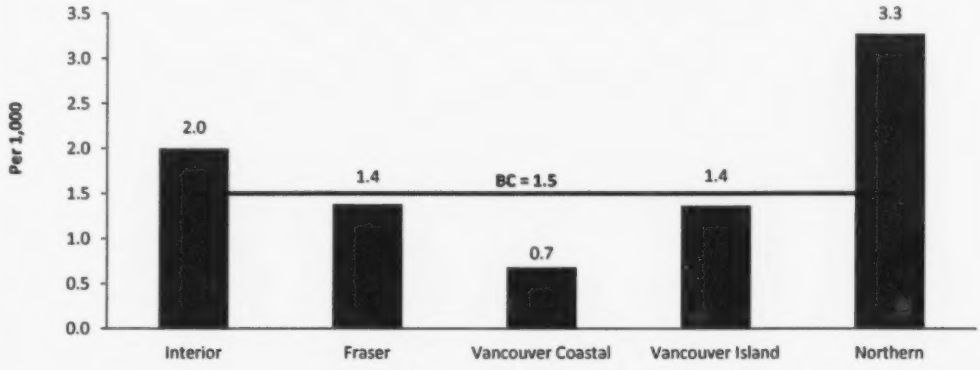
Note: LHA 51, 83, 87 and 94 are excluded. LHA 72 and 84 are combined.

Source: BC Stats, 2011

Hospitalization due to Motor Vehicle Accidents

During the time period of 2009-2010, the overall rate of hospitalization for youth (15-24) due to motor vehicle accidents was 1.5 per 1,000. Northern Health Authority had the highest rate at 3.3 per 1,000 while Vancouver Coastal had the lowest rate at 0.7 per 1,000. The rate for Interior Health Authority was higher than the provincial average at 2.0 per 1,000 while both Fraser and Vancouver Island had rates slightly lower than the provincial average at 1.4 per 1,000. (Figure 13)

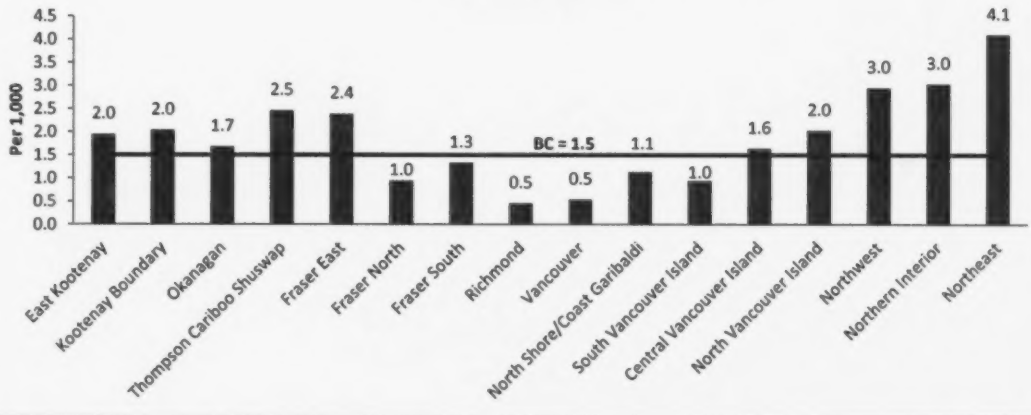
Figure 13: Hospitalization of Youth (15-24) due to Motor Vehicle Accidents, Health Authorities and BC, 2009-2010



Source: BC Stats, 2011

The rates of hospitalization of youth (15-24) due to Motor vehicle Accidents were more than twice the provincial rate in all HSDAs in Northern Health Authority. Conversely, all HSDAs in Vancouver Coastal had rates that were much lower than the provincial average. (Figure 14)

Figure 14: Hospitalization of Youth (15-24) due to Motor Vehicle Accidents, Health Service Delivery Areas and BC, 2009-2010

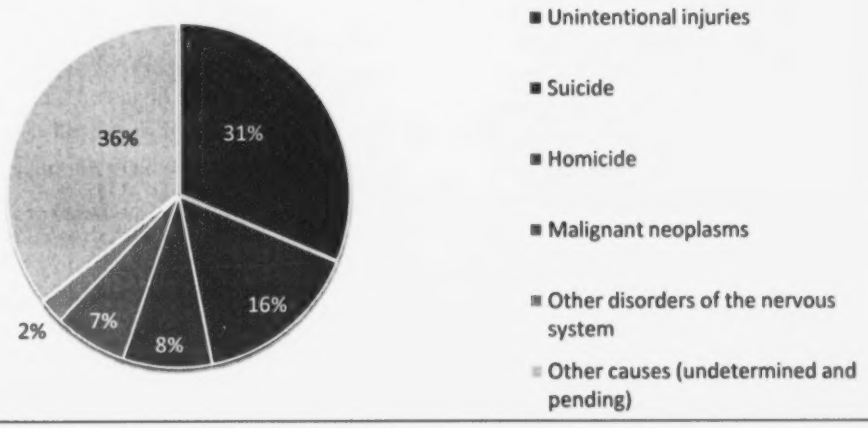


Source: BC Stats, 2011

Leading Causes of Death

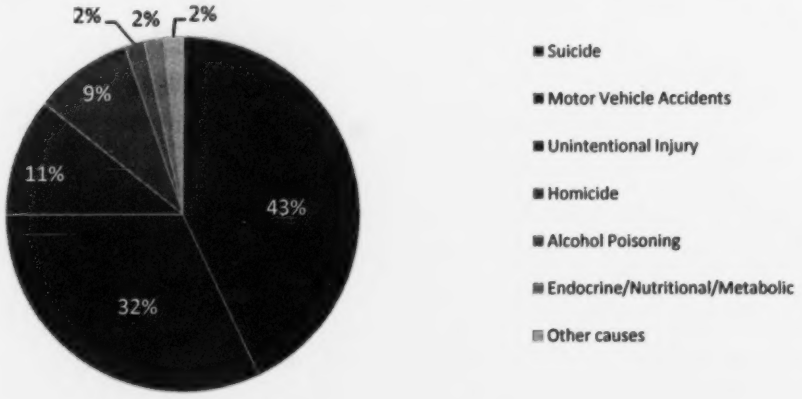
In 2009, the leading cause of death for youth (15-24) was unintentional injuries at 31 percent (Unintentional injuries include transport accidents, accidental injuries, and complications of medical and surgical care). The second leading cause of death was suicides (16 percent), followed by homicides (8 percent), malignant neoplasms (cancers) (7 percent), and other disorders of the nervous system (2 percent). Overall, nearly half (47 percent) of the leading causes of death for youth in BC was due to preventable accidents and conditions. (Figure 11) Data from 2009 also showed that nearly one third of all deaths for those aged 15-24 were due to the direct and indirect result of Alcohol. The highest alcohol-related deaths for this age group were due to suicides (43 percent), followed by motor vehicle accidents (32 percent). Alcohol-related unintentional injuries and homicide deaths were at 11 percent and 9 percent respectively (Figure 12).

Figure 11: Leading Causes of Death for Youth (15-24), BC, 2009



Source: Data from Strategic Policy, Information Management & Data Stewardship, Ministry of Health, prepared by BC Stats, 2011

Figure 12: Alcohol-Related Deaths for Youth (15-24), BC, 2009



Source: Data from Strategic Policy, Information Management & Data Stewardship, Ministry of Health, prepared by BC Stats, 2011

Conclusion

Approximately 14 percent of the BC population is 15 -24 years of age. The data and information in the BC Stats Socio-Economic Profiles indicate that in certain areas of the province, youth seem to be more vulnerable in terms of high rates of income assistance, employment insurance, non-graduations, provincial exams non-completions, teen pregnancies and hospitalization rates due to motor vehicle accidents. Other data also suggest that a significant proportion of youth in BC have a greater chance of dying from a preventable injury, suicide or homicide. Further research and on-going monitoring of the data is necessary to see if changes in programs and policies are needed in order to improve the educational outcomes and the health and well-being of youth in British Columbia.

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VICTORIA

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Health Canada Boardroom
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- Survey design and sampling methods
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- Confidence intervals
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VICTORIA

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THURSDAY
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Health Canada Boardroom
510 - 1230 Government St.
Victoria, BC

THE WORKSHOP WILL INCLUDE DISCUSSIONS ON:

- Population growth - births, deaths and migration
- Population pyramids - rates and ratios
- Population estimates
- Population projections

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Email transmission information service from BC Stats

also on the Internet at www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca or choose RSS

BC at a glance . . .

POPULATION (thousands)	Oct 1/2011	% change on one year ago
BC	4,592.0	0.9
Canada	34,605.3	1.0
GDP and INCOME (Released Nov 8)		
(BC - at market prices)	2010	% change on one year ago
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) *($ millions)*	203,147	5.9
GDP *($ 2002 millions)*	167,140	3.0
GDP *($ 2002 per Capita) (reflects revised pop)*	36,899	1.4
Personal Disposable Income *($ 2002 per Capita)*	26,166	2.2
TRADE ($ millions, seasonally adjusted)		% change on prev. month
Manufacturing Shipments - Oct 2011	3,172	-1.2
Merchandise Exports - Oct 2011	2,718	-12.9
Retail Sales - Oct 2011	5,065	1.7
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	% change on	12-month avg
(all items - Nov 2011)	one year ago	% change
BC	2.3	2.4
Vancouver	2.3	2.3
Victoria	2.1	2.2
Canada	2.9	2.9
LABOUR FORCE (thousands)		
(seasonally adjusted)	Dec 2011	% change on prev. month
Jobs Created (-Lost) - BC	10.7	
Labour Force - BC	2,465.5	0.4
Employed - BC	2,293.0	0.5
Unemployed - BC	172.5	0.1
		Nov 2011
Unemployment Rate - BC *(percent)*	7.0	7.0
Unemployment Rate - Canada *(percent)*	7.5	7.4
INTEREST RATES (percent)	Jan 4/2012	Jan 5/2011
Prime Business Rate	3.00	3.00
Conventional Mortgages - 1 year	3.50	3.35
- 5 year	5.29	5.19
US-CANADA EXCHANGE RATE	Jan 4/2012	Jan 5/2011
(avg. noon spot rate) Cdn $ per US $	1.0135	0.9947
(closing rate) US $ per Cdn $	0.9878	1.0036
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATE		% change on
(industrial aggregate - dollars)	Dec 2011	one year ago
BC	854.88	4.6
Canada	853.57	2.9

SOURCES:

Population, Gross Domestic Product, Trade, Prices, Labour Force, Wage Rate } Statistics Canada

Interest Rates, Exchange Rates: Bank of Canada Weekly Financial Statistics

For latest Weekly Financial Statistics see www.bankofcanada.ca

Regional Labour Force Participation Rate Projections

Forecasts of labour force participation rates are a key component of projections of future levels of employment. This report gives detailed projections of labour force participation by Development Region, by age and sex out to 2036.

http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/pop/pop/RegionalLFPR2011.pdf

Open Data

Statistics Canada is implementing a new dissemination model. On February 1, 2012, the CANSIM database will be free to access and standard Census products will be free. In addition, Statistics Canada will no longer charge fees for the right to redistribute its information. Organizations will be encouraged to redistribute information under terms and conditions similar to the Government of Canada Open Data Licence Agreement for Unrestricted Use of Canada's Data. The objective of the new dissemination model is to provide users with maximum benefit from statistical information about Canada's economy and society.

Regional Employment Projections

Updated projections of employment by industry and occupation are now available. The data offers regional detail for College Regions and Development Regions with estimates for 2010 and projections for 2015.

http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/lss/repm.asp

Released this week by BC Stats

- Labour Force Statistics, December 2011
- Earnings & Employment Trends, Dec 2011
- Economic Statistics Report, January 2011

Next week

- Exports, November 2011

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